

## SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1886.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Monday excepted, at Salt Lake City, by the HERALD PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY. Subscription price \$10.00 per annum, postage included; for a year at the same rate. To weekly subscribers, collection made by carrier, the a week. THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$3.00 a year; six months, \$1.75; postage included. THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Thursday morning, at \$2 a year; six months, \$1.25; postage included. Postage outside the U.S. and Canada, extra.

It is rather rough on General Grant that his district in Illinois instructed its delegates to the state convention to vote for Blaine delegates to the national convention. The general seems to be without honor in his own country.

LONDON Life says Victoria Woodhull is soon to be married to "an Englishman for whom the world has naught but praise." Life thinks that when her marriage is announced to the world she will doubtless step at once into a prominent place in the society of London.

SCHUYLER COLfax says he much desires to see politics decent and respectable. Schuyler never thought of this when he was a politician, and as he has personally suffered on account of making politics indecent and disreputable, he very naturally would like to see a change from his way of doing things.

A PROF. FERROUS was advertised to lecture in Lincoln, Ill., at a temperance meeting, and on the evening when the lecture was to be delivered the chairman of the meeting stated that the professor would not be present, "as he was unavoidably detained in Peoria." Afterwards the chairman explained that the professor had been arrested for drunkenness and sent to the workhouse for forty days.

THE FACTOR for emigration is steadily growing in this country, and a Newark man proposes to take advantage of it to make money. He says the Newark gas works, in which hundreds of tons of coal are consumed every week, could be easily converted into a crematory. The works are peculiarly adapted for burning bodies and preserving the ashes, and as the human body will yield, in burning, 550 cubic feet of gas, the gas company could incinerate without charge, thus doing away with the expensive funerals required in the present mode of burial, or cremation. If this plan were adopted our friends might shed light upon the world even after death.

MR. GLADSTONE is said to find a reasonable excuse for eating and drinking what he likes, regardless of the instructions of physicians. Thus, he eats fat, "because the diet stimulates the brain"; he drinks "two glasses of Bordeaux, because that wine is a tonic of the curvical matter"; he takes "one glass of Port, because that is the orator's wine." He is remarkably regular in his habits and mode of life, even having his hours on Sunday apportioned to certain duties. In the morning he reads the lessons of the Presbyterian rite at church; and in the afternoon he actually labors physically for two hours, "because his health depends upon a certain amount of manual labor." Leaving church he puts on stout, wooden-soled boots, with heavy headed laces in the soles, takes his gun, and goes into the woods, where he chaps until he is tired.

It is more than probable that the Sultan himself inspired the declaration of independence of Albania, announced a day or two ago. The hot-blooded warlike Albanians have long been used by the Porte as aids in the execution of treacherous designs. Independent Albania is actually no loss to Turkey, for the Sultan can use the people for his purpose, as they are in love with their semi-wild, lawless life, and rather enjoy the perjury so largely dealt in by the Porte. One thing that makes it look as if the Sultan had inspired the proclamation of independence, is the fact that his troops there have made no effort to resist the new order of things, but on the contrary have actually united with the Albanian rebels. Another evidence of the Porte's sympathy with the movement is the encouragement given to the insurgents from the beginning of the late troubles along the Montenegrin frontiers. The difficulties arose over the forced cession by Turkey of a considerable strip of territory to Montenegro. The Albanians claim that the ceded country is a portion of their national country, and assert their intention to resist its loss. Even in giving up the strip the Porte indulged in a bit of its customary duplicity. It was stipulated by the treaty receding the boundary that the Porte should give twenty-four hours' notice of its evacuation of the ceded territory; but instead of doing so, Montenegro was not notified until the Turkish troops were on the march. As the latter went out of the towns and forts the Albanians went in and took possession. They have refused to surrender, and though there have been some skirmishes and a little blood spilled on each side, the Prince of Montenegro does not seem disposed to fight, believing the great power will interfere to give him his rights, or compel Turkey to do so. The country is disputedly inhabited largely by Catholic Albanians, whose chronic condition is quarrelling with Montenegrins. Before Albanian independence was declared the Turkish officers excused themselves from suppressing the revolt, on the ground that their soldiers would not fight against their co-religionists, there being a few Mohammedans scattered among the Albanians.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLIS, of Louisiana, has a good bill in the hands of the house postoffice committee. It provides for the establishment, by government, of a postal telegraph system, to eventually extend throughout the United States. Various plans looking to that end have been devised, and the propriety of the under taking discussed for years past; but through the powerful influence of the telegraph companies, and the hesitancy on the part of government to take any new departure, nothing has been done toward adopting the benevolent enterprise. Mr. Ellis' bill provides for the buying or building by the postoffice department of one or more telegraph lines connecting the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The schedule of rates to be charged is fixed as follows: For messages of twenty-five words or less, for any distance up to 200 miles, fifteen cents; up to 500 miles, twenty-five cents; up to 1,000 miles, forty cents; up to 2,000 miles, \$1, and there is an extra cost for each additional word, running from one-half cent to five cents according to the distance. Messages of less than 200 words passing between adjoining offices are to be charged at the rate of ten cents, with one-half cent for each additional word. The bill looks to the extension of the system, should it be found to work satisfactorily, to the larger cities in the west and south, and finally all over the country. It provides for the beginning by making an appropriation of \$300,000. If a postal telegraph system, with cheap rates for the transmission of messages could be made to pay the cost of keeping it up, it certainly would not fall far short of doing so, as it would at once leap into popularity and be largely patronized by the public. A portion of the public money could not be better expended in this manner. There seems little likelihood of Mr. Ellis' bill becoming law at the present session of Congress, but before long government will have to adopt the proposed system, as the clamor for it is increasing in all parts of the country.

WALKER UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY TOWNSEND, of New York, was a member of Congress, it was on his recommendation that Cadet Turner was appointed to West Point. Young Turner is an ardent negro hater, while Townsend is a lover of the black man, and has lately figured in the West Point inquiry as the defender of the colored cadet Whitaker. There having been some comment on the anti-negro sentiment of Turner, the young man writes to the Troy Times, saying he believed in choosing his own associates, and therefore joined in the ostracism of Whitaker, and not from fear of being caste with the white cadets. Turner talks manfully, saying: "I obtained my appointment at a competitive examination, in which I fulfilled all the requirements exacted by Mr. Townsend and his examining board. Whether I considered the negro as my social equal, was not one of the questions asked at that examination, nor have I ever heard of its being asked at such an examination. While admitting the fact of all men being created free and equal, I have yet to learn where in this country such fact is recognized except in theory. If a few of the officers, ministers, and the public at large who have been so loud in denouncing the corps of cadets will set an example of that 'manly courage' which you mention, perhaps the negro may yet be admitted to the social equality in the United States corps of cadets. At present I fail to see why the corps of cadets should be expected to inaugurate a social reform of such magnitude."

IF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES persist in striking when they think they have the companies in a tight place and can force them into terms, they will soon find themselves in a fix. It is said that some of the railroad corporations have formed a sort of union to protect themselves against the too frequent recurrence of strikes, which are usually expensive to employers as well as employees. In proof of this rumor it is alleged that the Missouri Pacific has sent to other railroad companies a circular giving the names of 254 mechanics, blacksmiths and laborers who were discharged from its employ on account of their connection with the late strike. Of course the intention is to prevent the men obtaining employment on other roads. If this plan shall become general it will be difficult for a workman who has engaged in a strike to obtain work, as no one wants to hire a man who is liable to take advantage of any favorable circumstance to get the better of his employers.

THOUGH THE conservative majority was overcome in the late parliamentary elections of Great Britain, it resulted from no falling off in the voting strength of the party. The conservative vote was actually 16 per cent. larger than it was in 1874, when it put the government into the hands of that party. The increase of the liberal vote was remarkable, being 32 per cent. over the vote of 1874, or double that of the conservatives. The inference is that the young voters coming into the right of suffrage went with the liberals, but as the number of these is not nearly so large as the aggregate increase of votes, it is also apparent that many liberals who refrained from voting formerly went to the polls at the late election.

ABOUT THE fastest railroad riding on record occurred on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road a few days ago. The distance was six miles, and was run by an engine, containing Superintendent Parsons, the engineer and fireman, his superintendent being anxious to reach the scene of a wreck as soon as possible. The engineer opened the throttle wide, and Parsons timed the run with his stop-watch. The engine rocked and rolled about so fearfully that the men were "almost seasick." The engineer, one of the oldest and bravest in the service, showed a ghastly pale face at the end of the run. The speed was at the rate of eighty-one miles per hour.

HERE MURDER. St. Louis, 12.—Another cold blooded murder has been committed in Williamson County, Ill., recalling the numerous assassinations which were perpetrated at that county a few years past, by the Russell and Bullard gangs. Recently hard feelings sprang up between Henry A. Stokes and John R. Russell, farmers living on adjoining places eight miles apart. Yesterday the parties met on the road and an altercation ensued, during which Russell shot Stokes. Killing him almost instantly. Russell was not arrested at last accounts.

COL. FRED. GRANT, who has never been regarded as more than about half-witted, has been talking to the interviewer about his father's candidacy. The young man finds a strange excuse for the third term. He says the time may come—it never has come—when it will be highly important for the country to elect a president for the third term, and his father wants to get the people in the way of overcoming the precedents of Washington and Jefferson, so they will not hesitate when the necessity arises for continuing a president in office for three terms. It is well for the elder Grant that not he but the young man is responsible for this idea, otherwise the republicans themselves would want to put the president aside for a fool. The American people have ever been able to deal with any emergency that has arisen, and it is not likely that they will not know how to act should the circumstance arise that Freddie apprehends. Such an emergency is hardly among the probabilities, because the human family is so ample that it has never been found difficult to fill the place of any public man.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, 12.—Allison, from the public lands committee, reported favorably the bill to graduate the price and sell the residue of the Cherokee scrip land, Kansas, calendar.

On motion of Edmunds the bill settling the private land claims was considered. Teller concluded his speech for his amendment, striking out the clause reserving to government the mineral lands in the lands allowed claimants.

The president pro tem laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war recommending an appropriation of \$15,000 for a military wagon road between the post on the White River and the proposed new post near the junction of Gunnison and Grand Rivers.

Wallace, from the committee on postoffice, reported, with amendments, the postoffice appropriation bill, and will call it up to-morrow.

The morning hour expired and the Kellogg bill was taken up. Hill read several other telegrams from Kellogg to Marks and Badger in New Orleans, together with translations. Their purport was that the legislature should be made sure of the Kellogg bill by all rights in Washington. Kellogg handed along on hearing one alleged translation in which Badger was assured that money was ready for Kellogg's witnesses.

Carpenter asked if the evidence of Kellogg's election by bribery would be taken. It was not elected. It would only warrant his expulsion.

Hill thought otherwise. He closed with a sharp denunciation of the carpet baggers to whose behalf influence alone he attributed all the troubles of the south since the war, including conflict of races. He predicted that the people would rise up this year and cast out forever the party which is willing to snare government by fraud against the popular will.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, 13.—By Goode, from the committee on naval affairs, authorizing the secretary of the navy to take the necessary steps to secure adequate coaling stations.

A bill was reported from the committee on public buildings and referred to the committee of the whole for the erection of a building at Boise City, Idaho.

Ingalls, from the Indian committee, reported a bill to carry into effect the 21 and 16th articles of the treaty between the United States and Great and Little Orange Indians. Calendar.

Hooker introduced a bill abolishing the Indian commission. Referred.

Springer said he would, to-morrow, reply to Orr's speech on the Venezuela question.

Wilson, from the committee on printing, reported a resolution granting that his committee be given power to investigate the manner in which the Glover report was taken possession of by the clerk of the House. Adopted.

The House went into committee on the legislative bill.

## WASHINGTON.

Washington, 12.—The senate committee on appropriations has made a number of important amendments to the bill of the committee on the postoffice appropriation bill; to strike out the whole of the House requirement for retaining expedited star service contracts, and also the clause authorizing the postmaster general to remit in favor of the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales so much of the charge for overland transportation of mails as he may deem just.

The Senate select committee on procedural matters, to-day, agreed to the first three sections of Morgan's proposed rule. The remaining section will be considered to-morrow. The sections relate to the receiving and opening of the lists, and provide, in brief, that in case there be only one list of votes from a state, it shall be received, unless both houses concur in rejecting it. But if there be more than one list from any state no one of said lists shall be received to which either house attaches objections.

James B. Esch appeared before the House committee to-day, with counsel, who explained the bill proposed to be introduced to give effect to the plan for a ship railway across the isthmus of Darien.

Farley introduced a bill authorizing Roman Catholic bishops of California to sell certain church lands.

## The Tulare County Tragedy.

San Francisco, 12.—United States Marshal Poole has returned to the city from Hanford. Some further details regarding yesterday's tragedy are learned from him and from dispatches since received. Hart has died from his wounds, making the number of victims, including the slain, five. When Poole and his party met the lawless, he advanced with Clark and was at once surrounded. He stated his business and commenced reading his authority, when he was stopped, pistols presented at his head, and his surrender demanded. He acquiesced. A portion of the settlers then advanced on Hart and Crowe, one of the horses knocking Poole down, when firing began. It is yet unknown who began firing, but Crowe seems to have drawn the killing of settlers. Hart's killing was not intentional. He was shot in the back, but was overtaken and shot down over a mile distant. Poole's life was spared on the condition that he would leave without delay. He was escorted to Kingsburg by an armed party. Poole says he does not know what he shall next do in the matter. He will lay the matter before the authorities, but he does not see that they are in a position to help him. There is no question as to the guilt of the men in the marshal's department, and Congress recently passed an act forbidding the employment of United States troops to enforce any civil process. At least 200 men would be necessary to meet the forces which the settlers are in position to bring against any party that might attempt to dispossess them. The railroad company will not run trains to Hanford until they receive assurance that their property will be protected. The most vigorous legal action will now be taken to settle the disturbance in Tulare County, and all on railroad hands will be called upon to buy ground of the company or vacate. It is believed the settlers will continue their demonstrations and remain firm in their determination.

## The Charges Against Kailoch.

San Francisco, 12.—The charges against Kailoch filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court to-day, are in brief, neglect of duty as mayor, chairman of the board of election commissioners, and president of the board of supervisors; bringing people of the city into infamy and disgrace by his public utterances; encouraging unlawful and turbulent gatherings; and advising processions; endangering the public peace and the stability of government; encouraging turbulent persons to violence and bloodshed, while extenuating a different course in the case of the same persons; and, in general, acting in a manner calculated to bring the city into infamy and disgrace.

The complaint against Mayor Kailoch, in addition to the points previously noted, charges him with receiving and harboring certain minor public officials for obtaining their positions for them—several employed in the office of the sheriff and register of elections. The complaint is made returnable May 19th.

## Domestic Dots.

New York, 12.—The bulls in Wall street made a hard fight to-day, and after a time gave up regarding the future. The market was very unsettled.

Columbus, O., 12.—Three convicts escaped from the penitentiary, this morning, by locking the guard in the kitchen and scaling the walls.

New York, 12.—Nearly \$9,000,000 of governments were offered to-day. The secretary of the treasury accepted \$3,000,000.

Pittsburg, 12.—The republican state convention met; 200 delegates present; all counties represented. A. W. Campbell made a strong power to Governor Stevenson was elected chairman. Committees were appointed. Recess.

Detroit, 12.—The republican state convention was called to order by Captain E. P. Allen, temporary chairman. A recess was taken after the committees were appointed. The district delegations, this morning, selected the eighteen district delegates to which Michigan is entitled, of which a large majority is for Blaine.

Madison, 12.—The democratic state convention was called to order by Dr. J. B. Whiting, temporary chairman. After the appointment of the committees a recess was taken.

Gainesville, Fla., 12.—The republican state convention met at noon. After a temporary expansion, W. H. Hicks offered the following, which passed without opposition:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Chicago convention be and are hereby instructed to vote as unit for president and vice-president of the United States, and to cast the vote of Florida for U. S. Grant for president so long as he is a candidate before the convention, and for Thomas Settle for vice-president. After the appointment of committees, recess was taken.

## The New Jersey Fires.

Barnegat, N. J., 12.—The country south of here seems wrapped in a fearful conflagration. The fire is burning in the neighborhood of Hartsville and the Irish mile. The loss of Thursday and Friday's fire is \$75,000 in Cranberry bogs alone, while the cedar timber land burned was the most valuable in the state.

## Suspended.

San Francisco, 12.—Meier, Bacon & Co., of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, have suspended. The firm expects to be reorganized, and will resume in a few weeks.

## FOREIGN.

Paris, 12.—A semi-official note has been sent to the provincial papers stating that the directors of unauthorized religious communities appear resolved to await the delay fixed by the law, and then, if expelled, to invoke the law against a violation of domicile and private property. Government has taken measures to meet that emergency.

Constantinople, 12.—There are some indications that the Sultan intends to have the sentence of death against the assassin of C. A. Comeroff carried out, and as a precaution he has dismissed the Bosnian members of the palace guard, fellow countrymen of the assassin.

Constantinople, 12.—Atadit Osman Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops on the plain of Podgorica, has not only arranged matters in such a way that the evacuated positions were immediately occupied by Albanians, but detailed so small an escort to his provision and ammunition trains that the Albanians took possession of them easily. All the chief tribes have sent contingents, and there is perfect harmony between Musulmans and Christians. From Albania, Friant, Yassine, Ispah, Gueynin and Hata considerable forces have already arrived. A large band of Miridites passed through Senatori on the way to the front. It is believed over 10,000 are collected in the neighborhood of Thessa and Hum, and they are well provided with artillery. Supplies of provisions and ammunition have been pouring into the mountainous winter. Contributions are levied from all Albanians under penalty of having their houses destroyed.

London, 12.—The secretary of the admiralty sends a communication to the newspapers, stating that little hope is entertained at the admiralty that the training ship Atlanta is adrift. A full and searching inquiry will be made to ascertain whether the ship was built, rigged and equipped, including officers and crew, to all respects fitted for the service on which she was employed.

John Morley, formerly editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, will be editor of the *Public Opinion*.

Liverpool, 12.—The dock laborers have resumed work.

Some 2,400 immigrants are expected from Belfast and 1,400 from Sigo, on Friday, to embark for America.

Liverpool, 12.—Sir John Goss, agent and composer of scores, is dead.

The House has adjourned until the 20th.

Rome, 11.—Giuseppe Mazzini, grand master of the Italian Free Masons, and manager in Tuscany with Gullucci and Montecchi, in 1819, is dead.

Blackburn, 11.—From 27,000 to 35,000 operatives will be idle, this morning, on account of the strike.

Many towns on the north and north-west of Lancashire have received their support. A protracted struggle is apprehended, and precautions against rioting have been taken.

## August Flower.

The immense sale and popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the original. Dr. Medicine was introduced in 1838, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Vertigo, etc., etc., it has proved itself to be our safeguard. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75c. Sample bottle 10c. my13

JUST RECEIVED.—The new style "Bon Ton" Visiting Cards, gilt edged, in neat cases. Call and see them; they are tasty and cheap, and

MUSIC BOOKS, Octavo, Quarto and Folio, bound expeditiously at HERALD BOOKERY. n27

LIBERAL INSTITUTE. "Fare ye well, Bro. Watkins, ad!"

PROF. C. B. PLUMMER'S Farewell Entertainment, THURSDAY EVEN'G, MAY 13.

TICKETS.—FIFTY CENTS. To begin at 7. SEE PROGRAMMES.

## NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD OUT THE LIQUOR Business next to the Mephisto store, to George A. Meers, he is authorized to collect and receipt for all outstanding bills due to the concern.

Referring to the above notice, I take this opportunity to thank my friends and the public for the liberal patronage for this term, Congress and the House of Representatives, and to express my sincere appreciation of the efforts which I shall hereafter make to please my patrons.

Respectfully, GEORGE A. MEERS.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Utah Eastern Railway Company will be held at the office of the said company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of amending the Articles of Association by defining more fully the route of the road, as located by the engineer.

By order of the Directors, A. S. PATTERSON, Secretary.

THIS PAPER may be found on Main St. at Geo. F. Burens (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

JOHN W. LOWELL, FISH WAGONS, BUGGIES AND PHAETONS, McCORMICK MACHINES, New Iron Front Cut Mower, New Iron Frame Combined Reaper and Mower, New Iron Blade Combined Dropper and Mower, Harvester and Automatic Binder, The "Challenge" and "Daisy" Horse Hay Rakes, The J. L. Case Chilled Plows and Harrows, Avery Gang Sulky and Walking Plows, Cultivators, Etc.

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